GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2767
ANSWERED ON:20.03.2002
DEMOGRAPHIC DISPARITIES AMONGST STATES
ARUN KUMAR;MANJAY LAL

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the data published by the National Commission on Population (NCP) hasindicated wide socio-demographic disparities among major States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the States have been classified by NCP in the two groups i.e. forward and backward States;

(d) if so, the names of the States that comes under each of the above groups; and

(e) the reasons why the States in backward group have not been able to achieve the requisite social transformation so far?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY O PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER O STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE)

(a) to (e) : The National Commission on Population (NCP) has brought out a publicationentitled `District-wise Indicators` in which 569 districts of the country were ranked on the basis of the following 12 socio-demographic indicators:

1. Percentage decadal population growth rate

2. Percentage of births of order 3 and above (in place of Total Fertility Rate)

3. Percentage of current user of family planning methods

4. Percentage of Girls marrying below 18 years of Age

5. Sex ratio
6. Percentage of women receiving skilled attention during deliveries

7 Percentage of Children getting complete immunization

8. Female Literacy Rate

9. Percentage of villages not connected with pucca road (estimated)
10. Percentage coverage of safe drinking water and sanitation (estimated)
11. Percentage of Births registered (estimated)
12. Percentage of Deaths registered (estimated)

Using the data relating to the above indicators, a Composite Index was also developedand the States and UTs were ranked on the basis of this Composite Index as given below:

Rank	State	Composite Index	Rank	State	Composite Index

1	Goa 83.71	2 Pondicherry	82.70
3	Kerala 81.88	4 Chandigarh	79.68
5	Tamil Nadu 78.06	6 Delhi	78.01
7	Punjab 73.88	8 Karnataka	70.31
9	Himachal Pr.70.02	10 Lakshadweep	69.89
11	Mizoram 69.24	12 Daman & Diu	68.95
13	Haryana 66.80	14 Maharastra	65.58
15	Gujarat 65.22	16 Andhra Pradesh	65.13
17	Tripura 64.17	18 Andaman&Nicobar	63.89
19	Uttaranchal 60.52	20 West Bengal	59.58
21	Sikkim 58.64	22 Assam	56.35
23	Chhatisgarh 55.44	24 Orissa	55.40
25	Manipur 54.01	26 Dadra & Nag.Hav.	51.97
27	Meghalaya 50.51	28 Madhya Pradesh	49.33
29	Nagaland 48.31	30 Uttar Pradesh	44.09
31	Arun.Pr. 43.58	32 Rajasthan	43.39
33	Bihar 39.01	34 Jharkhand	38.27

A higher value of Composite Index reflects a better overall performance of the State/UTand vice versa. There are many social, economic and demographic reasons for the comparative backwardness of certain States and UTs, some of which have been highlighted through the indices used for ranking the districts and States in the above publication.